complaint, whatever it is, is not beyond the power of surgical science to control.

"Mr. Cleveland recovered from the shock even better than the physician had dared to hope he would. He was kept in bed, so treated that he slept much of the time, and after four day's absence, during which time the country was wondering where he was it was deemed as for

ring where he was, it was deemed safe

and advisable to permit him to land at Gray Gables. Those who were there knew that he was weak, that he had been suffering, but, with a few exceptions.

it was supposed that his illness was due entirely to his rheumatic troubles. The treatment indicated was absolute rest

President to return to Washington, and that journey and the necessity of living in Washington during the heated spell

gave Mr. Cleveland's physician very great

and unexplained departure of Mr. Cleve-land from Washington was not the act of a President who realized the desperate

of a President who realized the desperate situation of the country; but Mr. Cleveland did realize it. He almost rebelled at the command of his physician. He knew his departure would be misconstrued, but he also knew that not from him at least or those around him could the reason for that departure be set forth. He had his own way, however, in so far that he announced to the country that he was to

announced to the country that he was to

return to Buzzard's Bay because he was compelled to heed the monition of his

ing among themselves about this sorrow, are not yet decided what it was which,

lurking in the President's blood, caused disease of tissue and bone which had

eaten up through the roof of the mouth to

enten up through the root of the mount to the orbital plate. The quick recovery from the operation gives, as each day passes, increased hope that it is not that dread and mysterious enemy which physicians scarcely dare to name. There

is even now anxiety, which is daily grow-

ing less and less, lest it may recur and require the knife and heroism again.

was the case when the President, being

warned, departed from Washington to the seashore again. "Dr. Bryant, who has ben faithfully

at Mr. Cleveland's side ever since he re-turned to Gray Gables, will probably not leave him excepting for brief inter-vals until his hopes are established and the country is assured that it has escap-

ed a great sorrow of whose nearness it did not know when the crisis was very

What the President Says to His Friends,

The indianapolis Journal has a special despatch from it's Washington correspon-

dent, which it evidently regards as wholly reliable, and from which we quote as

he made his denials two or three letters

written in the President's own hand and dated since the Chief Executive depart-

ed from Washington. The principal topic of those letters was the advisability of

the President remaining away from Washington longer than the 1st. of September, and his present condition of health. These letters were read by another high official of the Administration, whose veracity cannot be questioned.

"The President stated in these letters in the most positive language that his

in the most positive language, that his

health continued to be the uppermost subject in his mind, and to cause him

serious concern. He did not state what his trouble was, as he knew the person

to whom he wrote was familiar with the character of his illness. The President

than when he left Washington, and he

cared he could not overcome the serious

concise and emphatic language the President left the impression upon the mind of the second official who read those letters that his trouble was organic, probably permanent, and so serious as to

cause him alarm.
"When President Cleveland prepared

the statement which save the reason for his departure, a few days ago, for Buz-zard's Bay, he not only said in plain language to the country that he was in

ill health, and was going away on that account, but he stated to another person

that he was so seriously sick that he intended to devote himself to his health rather than pending questions before Congress and office-giving. These statements your correspondent makes under circum-

tances which warrant him in being post tive, as they come so straight as to admit of no perversion. They may be denied, but it is not likely that the President

himself will deny them. The statements respecting his health, which have been

en and the letters he has written with

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph

says editorially; The President of the United States is

the most public character in the country

Everything that concerns him is of great interest to the people. This is entirely

to his candid nature, has been strongly disposed to carry out his famous declara-

tion upon another occasion; in a word, "to tell the truth." He would not allow, in his name, any misrepresentation as to

his reason for absenting himself from the

Capital during the past fortnight, and no

capital during the past fortugat, and ho word has come from him calculated to deceive the people. He plainly said that he was in a condition of physical weariness and prostration that imperatively

for some time.

The story published to-day concerning the recent attention at the hands of medical and surgical men of great skill by

the President may startle many readers

his own hand since he last went to Gray

these despatches, were based

"One of the officials who was so swift to denounce the published reports con-

there is more encouragement this k than there was last, far more than

The physicians, who have been talk-

It has been said that the extraordinary

and such mental diversion as Mr. Clev land's favorite recreation, fishing, afforded. It became necessary, however, for the

MR. CLEVELAND'S ILLNESS.

it is Said to be More Serious Than Supposed.

A SEVERE SURGICAL OPERATION

performed While the Sick President Was on Board Mr. Benedict's Yacht and Under the Influence of Gas.

Mr. E. J. Edwards, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, a writes under the name of "Holland," pent to ithat paper a few mornings since a long and possibly important despan's concerning President Cleveland's bealth. An abstract of the despatch is

it is uscless longer to conceal the fact that Mr. Cleveland is a sick man, rhaps a very sick man, and that the hysicians have fear that mortal disease is lurking in his system, notwithstanding heroic efforts of surgery to remove it during the summer. Secretary Lamont, who was here last week and whose anxiety was impressive and pitiful for or friend to see, said with something of the tone of sadness in his voice that there would be and could be no attempt on the part of the Administration to any interference in the local poics of New York, and when asked why was so, Lamont replied, saying it slonel Monroe: "The President is y sick man, how sick we cannot The news which is here reported the first time has been received from a whose sources of information are publication. It comes from men, whom saw and had part in

Mr. Cleveland again became nt last March he seemed to be in at of health, although it was plain he best of health, although it was plain of him that he had less vigor, a flimin-had power of maintaining sustained efforts and bearing with prolonged fattaue han was the case when he first, in the cine of his muthood, became President in the United States. But there was a montal strain, one that called for much realer draft upon his vital resources an any which office-beckers entailed, resided by the audden overwhelming and traordinary financial situation. It may be that this mental strain developed, if was in the late spring that Mr cland began to be tormented by pair ich seemed to proceed from a tooth, concealed his suffering from his fam-and it is probable that no one, ex-ting Secretary Lamont, knew that he

ad physical terture as well as mental axis to contend with. The pain did yield to local and usual treatment. hen the first careful examination was or when the suspicion was created this trouble was due to no exposure of a dental nerve or to any usual disease of the teeth, my informants do not know; they do know that there was a is show, they do not the there was a ne, shortly before the President issued call for the extraordinary session of parces when it was determined that an entition was inevitable, how grave or ensive could not at first be determined. It is probable that the decision to erform the operation while the President as upon Mr. Benedict's yacht was due

to several reasons—one, perhaps, that the family, being in ignorance, might not be cerwhelmed by anxiety and suspense; nother, that if the operation was per-ormed with surgical success the country might not be alarmed.

"Mr. Cleveland, with Mr. Lamont, whose faithful attendance to one whom he respects as Fresident, but regards with another and a more Jelightful sentiment, which approaches that of filial affection

and has been a matter of much comment furing the summer, left Washington quite suddenly upon the day when the call for the extraordinary session of Congress for the extraordinary session of Congress was issued. Arrangements were made in this city with celerity, and Mr. Cleveland was met when he arrived here by Dr. Bryant and another physician, and by Dr. Hashronek, all of whom boarded the yacht with him. The baggage of these hysicians contained the instruments of currery and the apparatus for anaesthetic desinistration. Dr. Hasbrouck had this

bearded the yacht, retired to his state-room and fell into a heavy slumber. The intimation was made to me that he might

fatimation was made to me that he might have received a hypodermic injection; certainly it was deemed desirable that he should enjoy prolonged sleep before he yielded himself to the surgeon, and he did sleep until well into the next day.

When the time came the President of the United States submitted himself to the surgeon as calmiy, as gentle and as willingly as though h were merely lying down for brief slumber. It was deemed advisable to use gas as an an-eacheric rather than ethar, because the operation was to be such as would enoperation was to be such as would en-tail severe hemorrhages, which might possibly lend to the flow of blood into the windpipe. By using gas, recovery would be almost instantaneous, whereas ether entalls much slower recovery, so that in case of such hemorrhage there might be suffocation. The President might be suffocation. The President yielded easily to the anaesthetic, and the surgeons then began their task of awful responsibility. The operation did not require very long, but it entailed the cutrequire very long, but it changes the cut-ting away of a corsiderable part of the upper law bone upon one side, the in-strument boring through the bone and uissue as far as the orbital plate. "The operation was thorough. The physicians believe that they have removed

Interest to the people. This is entirely legitimate: in fact, it ought not be any other way. There are times, too, when public feeling in this respect is intensified. Throughout the present national crisis there has been one earnest desire on the part of the people of all classes and conditions, embodied in the general wish that Mr. Cleveland may be able in all respects to meet the exigencies of the time. The statements given out from time to time, in tuch a mysterious and almost argaravating way, as to the condition of the President's health, have only served to emphasize the public curiosity. It is evident that the Executive himself, true to his candid nature, has been strongly all of the diseased tissue and bone, almuch of the jaw as that was entailed. erse in doing this teeth were extracted, so that the physicians were truthful when they afterwards said that the President had had some teeth pulled out while he was on Mr. Henedict's yacht. They he was on Mr. Henedict's yacht. They were also well within the rules of professional diplomacy when they dealed that any other operation than that of ordinary gentle surgery had been performed, and they now defend these statements and are quite likely publicly to insist that they said all that was necessary to say, or that the coercition besting the control of the coercition besting the control of the coercition besting the coercition. demanded change of air, quiet and rest.
He has had all this, and now
it is to be hoped that he will
be able to return to Washington enjoying a greater measure of
health and strength than he has known
for some time. or that the operation justified when they announced that Mr. Cleveland had merely

had some teeth extracted. "Such an operation as this entails pro-fuse hemorrhage, and after the diseased tissue was removed the surgeons speed-ily dressed the wound, and then, to use a professional term, 'plugged' it. That is to say, they packed the cavity made by the President may startle many readers of the newspapers, yet it is only an amqualification of statements which have been current in well-informed circles for some time. It would be quite impossible in a case like this to keep the vell of secrecy inviolate for an indefinite period, and no good would come from such a course. The President has passed through a period of great trial and suffering and there will be universal hope knives and saws with antiseptic cotso that it might be healed speedily and so as to prevent great loss of blood. But they were apprehensive of a sec-ondary hemorrhage, which might entail another operation, or at least require such treatment as would make the use of an ansthetic necessary. There-fore, Dr. Hasbrouck was kept upon the through a period of great trial and sur-fering, and there will be universal hope that the promises of the present as to his condition will be speedily fulfilled Mr. Cleveland is a man of such striking personality, the public would expect just such heroic behavior on his part as is recorded in this eventful chapter in his history. Let him have the kindly sympasacht two days, so that he might be at

sacht two days, so that he might be at hand with his gas apparatus in case lerther operation should be necessary. The wound seemed to teal easily, raturally, and that of itself furnishes considerable hope that the disease which called for this heroic treatment may after all not be malignant as was feared, but of that pature which the physicians after all not be mailmant as was feared, but of that nature which the physicians call benign. It is the truth to say that there were suspicious that the disease

might be of that malignant type which is called sarcoma, another form of the same disease which brought General Grant, with beautiful pathos, to his deathbed. There is now encouragement that it may not be that trouble, that the complaint whatever it is leaved become

All of the Members of the House of Commons in Their Seats. The Final Division Next Friday.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The last stage of the Home Rule bill debate in the House of Commons began to day. As usual on Wednesday, the House met at noon. The exceptionally large attendance showed that the majority of the members who went to the country for their holidays recently had returned to hear the final speeches of the party leaders and to take part in the final division on next Friday night. On the Irish benches hardly a seat was vacant.

The Liberals and Radicals were present, almost to a man. All of the party leaders were cheered as they entered, but no great enthusiasm was shown until Mr. Glad-Then the Irish members rose cheering. Liberals and Radicals joined them and for nearly two minutes the House rang with the shouts for the two men who had done most to render possible the advancement of the Home Rule bill to the

Before Mr. Gladstone rose to move the third reading a few amendments were added to the bill at the instance of Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. After they had been disposed of without debate Mr. Gladstone rose amid a storm of cheers.

He began his speech with references to the criticisms made by Unionist leaders on the historical precedents he had cited on former occasions for home rule in Ireland. The opposition, he said, had contended that in no other countries could analogies be found for changing the union between Great Britian and Ireland. Their contention could not be supported by historical facts. In Austria-

ry, as the burros all perished before Nain was reached and consequently it is impossible for the expedition to accomplish anthything without a far great-

he were determined to wreck the whole expedition he could not adopt better means. The steamer has been delayed a month behind her regular time, rendering it problematical if she reaches her destination at all, and it is almost certain that she will be frozen up before the cargo and supplies are unloaded. The presence is a very black one indeed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug., 30.—Hear-ings will be given by the Committee on

rder to-day. The Republican members of the Committee made strenueus efforts to have this period extended but on a yea and may vote their efferts were defeated,

MORGANTON, N. C. Aug., 30th. -Special.—On Monday one of the most terrible wind and rain storms ever known in this part of the country passed over our town.

town and Morganton is very gay. On last Thursday night the Floral Hall at the Fair Grounds was a scene of loveliness the occasion bring a german given com-plimentary to the visiting young ladies. The schools were all to open on Monday, but owing to the dreadful storm they did not open until this morning. Miss Hammond from Charlotte, Miss Knox, from Cleveland, and Mr. J. H. Smith from Richmond all arrived in town

Extreme Silver Men in the Senate Trying to Prevent the Repeal Bill From Coming to a Vote_Other News.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING. WASHINGTON, August 30, 1893.

With Senator Sherman slated for a speech in the Senate and nothing the House save the tiresome detate of ru'es that will certainly be adopted, the crowd sought the Senate wing and the speakers of the House addressed nearly empty galleries. The main tilt upon the rules culminated yesterday when Mr. Reed replied to Speaker Crisp. This was the first time during his term as speaker that Mr. Crisp has left the chair to enter the general debate, but Mr. Read's criticisms of the new rules were too much for him to calmly withstard, and when he did enter the field the big man from Maine found a foeman worthy of his steel. Mr. Crisp and his Committee on Rules are determined that the majority shall not be hampered in the transaction of public business, by a recalcitrant minority, and the new rules are so framed as not to permit fillbustering on the tedious delays of dilatory motions. Another innovation is the adoption of the rule of the Reed congress by which 100 members shall constitute a quorum when the House is in the committee of the whole. The new rules really accomplish just about what the Reed rules did, the only difference being the lodging of the power now in the Committee on Rules instead of in the Speaker himself. In a body of this size it becomes a matter of actual necessity to have rules of this distinctive character, otherwise a minority on almost any measure could abso-lutely block legislation.

Intely block legislation.

The extreme silver men in the Senate are still protesting that they will not allow the question of the Sherman law repeal to come to a vote, and Senator Teller declared that he had his winter clothes with him and would wear them before the vote was taken. Popular before the vote was taken. Popular sentiment may however change this, as

trict, and it is not unlikely that in this event his Chief deputy will be Mr. M. M. Rogers of Roanoke.

Mr. Joseph A. Kennedy, the popular proprietor of the St. James hotel at Norfolk, arrived in the city last night from Chicago, Mr. Kennedy gives a glowing description of the magnitude and splen-

dors of the fair, and reports a most enjoyable visit. Mr. R. K. Campbell of Bedford, who was an applicant for Internal Revenue

Collector, is in the city. He will most likely receive another appointment from

Mr. Win. Ryan of Richmond, who was recently appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eastern District of Vir-ginia, was at the Capitol this morning. The House Committee on Elections met this morning and listed the contested cases which will be heard during this Congress. There are ten cases altogether, and the first on the list is that of Williams vs. Settle from the Fifth district of North Carolina.

The case of catest by Col. J. Thomas Goode in the Fourth Virginia District is become faith on the list and will probably

placed ninth on the list and will probably not be reached until the spring. Hon. George D. Wise will leave here in a few days for a visit to the World's Fulr.

General Peyton Wise has taken charge of the committee room on Interstate and
Foreign Commerce.He was warmly received by the committee members who
appreciate his splendid work during the
last Congress.

H. L. W.

THE "CITY OF SAVANNAH" SUNK. Harrowing Tale of Suffering at Sea_No Lives Were Lost.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug., 30.-The steam ship City of Birmingham, of the Ocean Steamship Company, two days overdue, arrived at Savannah at 7 p. m., bringing a portion of the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Savannah, wrecked Monday morning on the shoals six miles from St. Helena Lighthouse, S. C. , at

The following is a list of the passengers of the City of Savannah: D. A. Hooker, Mary S. Hooker, E. P. Hooker, W. M. Cornell, Dr. G. W. Lamar, Mrs. G. W. Lamar, Helen A. Norman, Edward Pieron, Mrs. C. Cooper, Mrs. Ellen Wade, E. A. Todd, Nathan Darrows, Mrs. Darrows, J. M. Donald, John Norman, Annie Love, George Dorlow, John W. Armstrong and John Wade.

The City of Savannah left Boston Thursday afternoon. She met one storm after another, there being three storms in all Sunday's storm was the worst. The steamer beat about all day Sunday, when her steam whilstle was knocked off, and the water began pouring into her hold and threatened to stop her engines. Seeing that the ship could last but a few hours lower or Cart Savage headed her hours longer, Capt. Savage headed her for shoal water. The stokers were plted with stimulants, and every effort made to reach shoal water before the vessel sank. All night long the vessel ran in the storm, the passagers expecting death every minute. Early Monday morning the steamer was heard bumping and scraping against the bottom, and he pas-sengers knew they had reached shoal water. The vessel was run as far a-ground as possible. She could not be gotten into an easy place, however. The huge waves broke over her with increas-

The cabins were smashed and carried away, first on one side and then on the away, first on one side and then on the other Capt. Savage and the officers and crew used every effort to prevent loss of life among the pasengers and, wonderful as it may appear, they were sugsful. Not a life was lost from aboard the ship. The pasengers were moved first from one side to the other low water portion of the ship where the waves seemed to

beat with less force. No signs of a rescue appearing, and the boat being undoubtedly doomed, Capt. Savage took steps to save his passen

Monday afternoon a small boat with three sailors who volunteered from the crew, was sent out to find a place on the shore, where the boats could land. They did not return and it was not known whether they reached the shore or not. Tuesday morning the two life boats, the only two left, were manned, the first of-ficer being in command of one and the second officer of the other. Four of the strongest sallors of the crew were picked for each boat. The boats were filled with women and children, about fifteen in all, including the stewardess and female employes of the Savannah. Dr. G. W. Lama and another passenger being young and able bodied men, were called upon to go into the boats, which they did. Dr. La-mar's wife and two little children were in his boat. The boats set sail for shore and sailed out of sight of those on board. They arrived at Coffin Point, St. Helena Island, where they are at present. They are well cared for by a gentleman who has a residence at that place. It is Sen-

ator Don Cameron's place.

Those who remained on the City of Savannah were rescued by the City of

IN RECEIVERS' HANDS. Thomas B. Atkins Appointed Receiver for

the Nicaragua Canal Co. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.-In the United

States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Benedict appointed Thomas B. Atkins of New York, receiver for the Nicaragua Canal and Construction company on the application of Louis Choble, one of the stockholders.

The application for a receiver is ac-quiesced in by Warner Miller, president,

who says that the company has no longer means to meet its obligations. The officer of the company are at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall street, in this city. Its principal offices are at Denver, Col. The company was incorporated under the laws of Colo-

Will Try to Free Turner

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 29.—Special.

—A gentleman who came here from Spartanburg reports that it is rumored there that the friends of Geo. Turner, the wealthy white man who is to hang on Friday for killing his brother-in-law are preparing to raid the jail at Spartanburg and release him by force. These friends are from the mountain districts and are reckless characters.

U. S. Attorneys Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—Attorney General Oiney has appointed Frank S. White, of Birmingham, Ala., assistant district attorney for the Northern district of Alabama, and W. H. Robeson, of Tenn., assistant attorney in the Department of Justice in defense of Indian depredations claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 30 .- Surgeon General Wyman to day received a telegram from James Y. Porter, State Health democratic lawyer of Danville, for the position of Minister to Liberia.

Secretary Gresham publicly stated to-day that he was of the impression that a change should be made in the custom of

SHERMAN FOR REPEAL

HIS YIBWS ON THE BAD BAW THAT BBARS HIS HAMB.

Senator Voorhees Will Call Up the Repeal Bill To-Day-Bliver Memorials Prosented to the Senste.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.-A great number of petitions and memorials were presented on all sides and all phases of the silver question in the Senate today. The call presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Florida asking for an investigation, by order of Congress, of the administration of the United States cir-

as United States district judge. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Vance, a member of the Finance Committee, gave notice that he would address the Senate next Friday on the

cuit and district judge of the Northern

district of Florida by Charles Swains,

address the Senate next Friday on the repeal bill.

Mr. Fugh offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to pay \$5,000 to Lee Mantie in full compensation for his time and expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate from the State of Montana.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was on his own motion referred to the Finance Committee, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate how the revenues since the commencement of the present fiscal year compare with the estimate.

At 1230 p. m. the bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate.

At 1230 p. m. the bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid before the Senata, and Mr. Sherman held the close attention of the Senate, and of a large audience in thee galleries for ever two hours as he set forth in terse and vigorous language—very rapidly delivered—the reasons why he supported the bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the act of July 1850, and why it should be passed with as little delay as possible. Incidentally, he recommended giving authority to the Fresident or the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, bearing not ever four per cent, interest in order to procure gold with which to maintain a sufficient reserve; and he commented upon the fact that, while he had proposed such a measure at the last session, the opposition to it came from the Democratic Senators, although it was to their own administration that the power was to be confided. He also alluded to the remarkable attitude of Democratic Senators in opposition to the remarkable attitude of Democratic Senators in opposition to the remarkable attitude of Democratic Senators in opposition to the remarkable attitude of Democratic Senators in opposition that the power was to be confided. tude of Democratic Senators in oppo-sing the repeal act of July, 1800, although they had voted against and still denounced it, whilst the Republicans by whose votes exclusively that law was passed were now anxious to vote for it's re-

when he had concluded, the repealing bill was laid aside, and the National Bank Circulation Bill was taken up to allow Mr. Teller to finish the speech which he had begun yesterday. Mr. Voorhees gave notice however, that after the morning business to-morrow, he would ask the Senate to take up the repeal bill, and would do so from day to day, sub-ject, of course, to his desire to accommodate senators.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tellers spe

and when the doors were opened at I o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The session of the House to day was devoid of interest.

Mr. Talbot asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill repealing the statutys authorizing the appointment of marshalls and supervisors of election.

Mr. Dirgiey objected. Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.), from the Comf subsidiary coins, and \$75,000 for clerks

to representatives.

The House then resumed the consideration of the new code of rules, with the understanding that the general debate should close at 2 o'clock. This undershould close at 2 o'clock. This under-stabiling was disregarded and the time extended so as to include the entire day's session. The proposed code of rules was debated, both under the hour rule and the five minutes rule, but the passage at arms yesterday between Speaker Crisp and ex-Speaker Reed, seemed to be regarded not only as the opening of the fight, but as the culmination of it; and little attention was paid to the speeches made to day. Without disposing of the rules, the House at 5:05 adjourned.

Asheville Notes.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 20.—Special.
Z. V. Rogers, one of the editors of the
Waynesvillo Courier, has secured a position in the government printing office in
Washington through the efforts of Congressman Crawford.

Rev. J. Edward Holck, of the Lutheran church of this place, has resigned and will leave to day for his home in New York, whence he will shortly go to the theological seminary at Gettysburg. His

Mattle Rankin, colored, was drunk and disorderly on Court Place yesterday and Officer Geatman went to arrest her. She resisted, snatched the officer's club out of his hands and beat him over the head with it until assisance arrived, when she with it until assistance arrived, when sh was subdued and locked up.

Senator Stubbs Recommuted.

SALUDA, VA., Aug. 39.—Special.—The Democratic convention of the 39th sena-torial idistrict renominated Jas. N. Stubbs after a sharp and close contest.
J. R. Segar of Middlesex was nom-inated for the House for the counties of Middlesex and Essex.

Big Blaze in London.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The packing box factory of George Yorke and Co., Plano Forte factory of Squire and Sons, and several other work shops and stores on Euston Hoad near Stanhope Stret, London, were burned to the ground this morn-ing. The carriage factory of Harrison and Sons was badly damaged. Squire and Sons, lost two hundred pianos. The total loss is 80,000 pounds.

The Ravages of Cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, reports the first death from Asiatic cholera in Vienna, due to the drinking of unfiltered water from the Danube. One death is reported at Althafen, a suburb of Buda. Pesth. Official returns from Galicia, show forty two new cases and 28 deaths recorded Saturday and Sunday.

Frederick A. Hull Assigns.

DANBURY, CONN., Aug. 20.—Frederick A. Hull, President of the Log Mountain Coal and Timber Co., of Pinesville Ky., and a member of the firm of F. A. Hull and Co., of this city made an assignment to-day of his Kentucky property valued at one million dollars, and his Danbury interests which are extensive. Mr. Hull is prostrated at his home in this city, and may not live.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.— In Virginia: Fair weather: westerly winds be coming variable and on the coast northeasters followed Thursday night in southeasters Virginia by light rains. North Carolina and South Carolina: East erly winds and rain, preceding a storm con tre moving northeast toward Georgia.

considered necessary.

It is believed at St. John's that Pea-ry's actions are suicidal and that if he were determined to wreck the whole

The prospect is a very black one indeed.

Preparation of the Tariff Bill.

ways and areas to persons interested in the preparation of the tariff bill, begin-ning next Monday. Sept., 4th, and clos-ing on the 50th, of that month. The Com-mittee held brief special meeting this morning to determine this matter. There was not a full atterdance, but the mat-ter having been fully discussed yester-day, it was decided formally to enter the

vote being taken along party lines.

Morganton News Notes.

There was a great dai of fine timber blown down and several stables in which a cow and horse were killed. This morning the Catawba river is very high and the Rocky Ford (bridge has been partly d away. strangers still are pouring into

GEO J. GOSCHEN. T SEXTON 心 司京 LORD SALISBURY. JOS CHAMBERLAIN. 33 84 95 A 24 A DORE COST TANK MLABOUCHERE. LORD CHURCHILL 400

Hungary, in Norway and Sweden, in the United States, and in the British colonies were to be found the abundant proofs that it was altogether desirable to separate local from imperial affairs. Throughout European and American lit-erature it was not possible to find a writer entitled to consideration, who approved of the conduct of England toward Ireland or the conduct of England toward Ireland or attempted to apologize for the grievous and shameful history which, since the Union, they had felt compelled to de-plore.

From Gray Gables,

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., August 39—President Cleveland left Gray Gables on E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida at 1.50 this afternoon. Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth and the nurse accompanied him. The weather is perfect. They will proceed directly to New York. The Oneida will strive in New York early to-morrow morning. The President will leave at once for Washington. The retinue of servants will depart from here to-morrow morning.

The report that the President is a sick

man is taken simply as rediculous here. Mr. Cleveland Thankful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The follow-ing telegram from President Cleveland re-specting the vote in the House on Monday on the silver question received this incoming by Chairman Wilson, who introduced the repeal bill: BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., Aug., 28.

Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, Washington, D. C. Please accept for yourself and your associates in to-day's achievements, my hearty congratulation and sincere thanks GROVER CLEVEIAND.

PEARY UNSUCCESSFUL.

He Falls to Get Dogs and Meets With

Considerable Difficulty. WASHINGTON, August 30 .- Further discouraging news concerning the Peary expedition comes from Labrador by the mail steamer arriving at St. John's Sunday night. According to the last re-port Lieut. Peary was at Davis Inlet on August 2, and on the 5th had reached Nain. There he tried again to purchase dogs but failed. He offered the Esqui-maux 40 cents each for dogs, but as they are worth \$4 or \$5 each the Esquimaux would not sell, so Peary left for Okkak, the next Moravian settlement. As he

would not pay greater prices there either, he could not get dogs.

Then he announced his intention of going to Hebron Ramah and other settle-ments further north, making every effort to secure dogs at those places, and if unsuccessful would depend upon getting

APPLICATION DENIED. South Carolina Refused a Trade Mark for

Liquor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 80 .- The Commissioner of Patents rendered a decision to day in the matter of the appeal to him of the State of South Carolina from the appeal of the examiner to register a trademark applied for in the name of the State, consisting of the word "Palmetto" to be printed on its liquor labels together with the arms of the State and the name of the liquor. It was stated to be the intention of the State officers of South Carolina to enter markets outside the State and outside the Union as a vendor of liquors for profit, and that the authorities had sold a case of its liquor bearing the trademark in Canada. It was claimed by the appellant that the State possessed the full rights of a trading corporation, and that it might undertake business of this character to be conducted outside as well as within the State limits and that authority for this was found in

the provisions of its recent liquor legis-lation. The examiner held otherwise, and therefore refused registration. The commissioner, after reviewing the monopolies enjoyed by France and Belgium, holds that a State of the American union, having all the powers of an independent sovereign state event, these union, having all the powers of an in-decendent sovereign state except those surrendered to the Federal government, has the inherent right as a State to en-gage in trade, domestic or foreign. But the commissioner also holds that a law-ful trade in liquors outside the State must be established in some effectual man-ner before the State can be decived. ner before the State can become the owner of a trademark which would be entitled to registration in its name in the patent office under the law of 1881. He con-strues the South Carolina Liquor law act as a measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic in South Carolina by pri-vate individuals, and to substitute there-for its complete control by the State through local public dispensers; and holds through local public dispensers; and holds that only by strained construction could any phrases in the act be held to look to the establishment of an outside traffic of any kind, excepting in the purchase of the liquors to be dispensed; that there is nothing in the general or special objects of the statute to show that the State interded to descend to the level of a trading corporation outside its own limits. The Commissioner closes his decision by saying; "It is considered that the State of South Carolina, notwithstanding the acts of its Governor and State Board of

acts of its Governor and State Board of Control, has no authorized trade in liquor control, has no attnorted train in the own-outside of its own limits, is not the own-er of any trade mark, has iot at this time the right to the use of the trade mark sought to be registered, and there-fore the application is denied." the people will hardly tolerate useless fillbustering when they are daily becom-ing more thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the repeal.

It seems now to be very generally be-

THE W. HARCOURT

lleved that President Cleveland has re-cently undergone a very serious opera-tion which resulted in the removal of a portion of the upper jaw bone, the original trouble being a cancerous growth something similar to that which resulted in the death of General Grant. The report of any serious lilness is strongly denied by Private Secretary Thurber, denied by Private Secretary Inter-probably for the reason of the effect which it might have upon the legisla-tion now before the Senate, but despite all denials the fact is pretty well es-tablished that the President is far from

being a well man.

Mr. W. H. Gravely the candidate for Mr. W. H. Gravely the candidate for the Attorney Generalship on the Third Party ticket was at the Metropolitan last night. He had just returned from Warrenton where he and Mr. J. Brad Beverly had made addresses. "It seems to me," he said "that we are about to surrender our money stand-ard to Great Britain, and a surrender of our markets will follow and we will

our markets will follow and we will have nothing in return. There is no question, he continued, as to our ability to maintain silver in this country. We should have free coinage of silver and then say to the world, "if you want our market you must take our money," by this we could force a sentiment for international bimetallism.

In I speaking of the action of the eight Virginia Congressmen in voting for the unconditional repeal he said, "There appears to me to be a great lack of political sincerity on the part of gentlemen who profess to be friends of silver, and then vote to surrender what little adour markets will follow and we will have nothing in return. There is no

who profess to be friends of silver, and then vote to surrender what little advantage it had under the Sherman law."

Mr. Gravely said his party would make an active canvass of the state. The candidate for the Attorney Generalship is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and practices law at Martinsville, Hendrich Sherman and Sherman an ry Co. He is thirty years of age, of med-dium height, and slender build, his hair

ly shaven.
Mr. A. Moore of Berryville arrived in the city last night, and called upon Col.
o'Ferrall at the Metropolitan. He is a
prominent candidate for Congress in the 7th district. The other candidates are Messrs. M. L. Walton, Smith Turner and Micajah Woods. The place for the nomi-

and eyes are dark, and his face is smooth-

Micajah Woods. The place for the nonlinating convention has not yet been selected, but will probably be either Luray Winchester or Harrisonburg.

Congressman Swanson filed to-day the application of Jumes W. Pope, a colored democratic lawyer of Danville, for the position of Minister to Liberia.

Another Case of Yellow-Jack.